

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

EDITOR

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TUESDAY

JANUARY 4

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The New Year dawns full of promise for Hawaii.

Throughout the Territory is industrial peace; the plantations have every prospect of another prosperous season; the labor situation is rapidly clarifying. Industrially the outlook is bright.

It follows that the commercial prospect is also rosy. Good times on the plantations mean good times to everyone, while in Honolulu there is the additional prospect of an immense amount of business to follow the federal improvements to be made and the extension in the military and naval plans. Honolulu has never faced a period of such promise as the coming year holds.

The past twelve months have been eventful ones, and 1909 will be referred to in the history of Hawaii as the turning point, as the year in which the importance of the Islands in ways other than sugar producing became recognized. The result of the work of the twelve months just closed has been to place cotton, tobacco and rubber among the certainties, removing them from the list of the possibilities.

The past twelve months have placed the Islands as among the important places of the Union in a military sense.

Old 1909 has been good to us.

Young 1910 promises to be a worthy heir.

The past year has been crammed with history; the coming year will be even more eventful.

Hawaiians, mulitini and kamaaina alike, can cheerfully look forward to a Happy New Year.

HAWAII AN EXAMPLE.

Governor-General Forbes of the Philippines, in his inaugural address, points to Hawaii as an example to be followed by the people there, saying, in part:

I am opposed to the admission of Chinese labor, nor do I think there is any need for it. The Filipino can do all the necessary work in the islands. I have entire confidence that the Philippine laborer, properly treated, properly paid, and given the opportunity to use the money which he receives to better his own condition and that of his family, and to purchase those things for which people are usually willing to work, will respond to the opportunities given and demonstrate the fact that he is fully able to supply all the demand for labor in these islands. What is needed here is capital. Let us turn our attention to a few comparative figures. The total population of Hawaii is 198,000 people, of about one-fortieth part of the population of the Philippine Islands, now approximately eight millions. The total exports from Hawaii in 1907 were \$29,000,000. The total exports from the Philippine Islands for the same year were \$34,000,000. In other words, Hawaii produced for export approximately thirty-six times as much per capita as did the Philippine Islands.

This is not because their laborers are superior, as Hawaii has come here in search of laborers, and reports that those few whom they have obtained are equal to their Japanese, Korean and other laborers. Porto Rico has 1,000,000 people, or one-eighth the population of the Philippine Islands, and in 1907 its exports were \$27,000,000. Porto Rico evidently does not exercise the same degree of economy in the use of its labor as does Hawaii, for it produces only one-sixth as much per capita for export, and still Porto Rico exports six times as much per capita as do the people of the Philippine Islands. Were these islands to produce for sale to other countries as much per capita as Porto Rico, the total exports would be \$216,000,000. Were they to produce as much per capita as Hawaii, the total exports would be \$1,179,000,000 a year.

The explanation of this lies in the fact that Hawaii has an abundance of capital, employs modern methods of cultivation, manufacture and freight handling devices, and suitable and adequate steamship and railroad facilities. In other words, in Hawaii the work of the laborer counts; in the Philippine Islands it does not. No, it is not labor that is wanted here, it is capital.

BEST IN THE WHOLE WORLD.

Baron Shibusawa journeyed to his countrymen the great benefit from an educational standpoint a journey through America may be, assuring those who listened to his first address after his return that in every place in America the commercial delegates visited they had had pointed out for them things that are "the greatest in the world."

The observing baron did not enter into particulars, but it is safe to say that in every one of our cities he saw the most beautiful women of the world, in every farming locality he learned that there the largest potatoes in the world were grown, that in every State he saw the greatest wonder in the world, the most beautiful scenery in the world and the most industrious people in the world. Without doubt he was also told several thousand times that the weather on each of the several thousand occasions was "quite out of the ordinary," that "we haven't had so hot a day since I can remember," and that "we can sleep under blankets every night of the year here."

"I admire the Americans all the more for this spirit," he said, lest his remarks might be construed as calling too open attention to a national failing, concluding: "In this respect of great selfconfidence the Japanese have much to learn from the Americans."

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

The fight threatened between the American Federation of Labor and the steel trust is the old one of the unions against the open shop, which promises this time to be fought to a finish. The decision of the federation to open the fight and to appeal to the million and a half members for funds with which to finance the warfare was reached after one of the most momentous labor conferences of the century, at which were present the members of the executive council of the federation and the officers of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers. The hostility of union labor toward the trust is of long standing, but it was not until the union employees of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company went on strike for the principle of the closed shop that the warfare became an open one. It has been decided now that a strike will be called in all plants of the United Steel corporation, congress will be appealed to, and the fight made to a finish.

CANADA'S COASTWISE SUSPENSION.

By an order in council, the Canadian shipping regulations have been amended to permit vessels of Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium, Argentina, and Japan to ply between Canadian Atlantic and Canadian Pacific ports via South America until December 31, 1911.

Canada has found it necessary to suspend her coastwise regulations so far as long-distance journeys are concerned. It will be noticed, however, that the suspension does not apply to vessels flying the Stars and Stripes, which is not altogether strange considering the regulations which the United States has in force.

Before Governor Frear returns this morning we hasten to state that any references made to him as a lawbreaker were intended in a purely facetious way, with the full knowledge that it is the steamship company and not the distinguished passenger which is violating the provisions of the coastwise law. Such an explanation would be quite unnecessary if the Governor did not have so many staunch Honolulu friends with their sense of humor on the minus side, who have taken occasion to rebuke The Advertiser for "rounding on the Governor" and branding him as one who respects not his country's laws. Inasmuch as the four hundred dollars came out of the Governor's pocket, we venture to guess that it makes little difference to the head of the Territory whether he or the ship gets the blame.

KNOX AND HIS TROUBLES.

There are troubles brewing for the state department. The appropriations committees are getting after that executive branch "with a picket stick" and wanting to know why this is so and why that is so. The murmurs, however, are chiefly on the house side of the Capitol. The well-known demoralization of the official force there, due in some measure to the interference of influential senators with the personnel, is the theme upon which members of the house are fond of dwelling.

The immediate beginning of this condition was in Secretary Knox's efforts to persuade congress to authorize an office to be known as that of under secretary of state. The house refused, but it afterward joined with the Senate in making a lump appropriation of \$100,000 to carry into effect certain reforms which the secretary contemplated. Mr. Knox has been establishing bureaus to have charge of diplomacy and trade in divers sections of the world—which is regarded as a very meritorious work—and he brought Henry M. Hoyt into the department to be its counsellor at \$10,000 a year. But the assistant secretaries of state, of whom there are three, do not like this course. They are the regular authorized officials through whom the law directs the business of the department shall be transacted.

Back of these assistant secretaries are powerful senators. Their positions are so secure that it is hardly to be thought they can be removed. But more and more business of necessity has to be turned through the bureaus and through the counsellor, whom Secretary Knox has selected. There is much confusion as to where authority and responsibility are. The assistant secretaries do not drive their horses well with Mr. Hoyt. It is often fortunate if business is disposed of at all. The situation has become such that the increased number of employes has resulted in delaying rather than advancing business.

It seems inevitable that congress will be compelled to take cognizance of the situation. Mr. Knox is insistent upon having an under secretary of state. He wants an official a little higher than an assistant secretary to whom he can delegate authority. The bureaus he has established are within the law, because congress appropriated specifically for them. But congress did not define the lines of the new organization of the department, and with the incubus of incompetent secretaries, the result is confusion. Meanwhile the work of the department is growing tremendously in volume and even in importance.

A GOOD BILL.

If the bill referred to in the accompanying item from the New York Herald become a law, it will put an effectual stop to a very flourishing industry of this Territory.

In a race between the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and the committee on immigration and naturalization to get before the house of representatives first a measure for the suppression of the "white slave" traffic, the latter won today. It reported a bill which is a joint product of Representatives William S. Bennett of New York, Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, and Benjamin F. Howell of New Jersey, chairman of the committee. A few Democratic members who fear that the question of state's rights is involved are responsible for the want of action by the commerce committee.

Like the other measure, introduced by Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, the immigration committee's bill seems to stifle the traffic in women and girls for immoral purposes by means of the immigration laws and the power of the federal government to regulate interstate and foreign commerce.

The importation of any alien for immoral purposes is forbidden under a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment and \$5000 fine. Immoral persons and persons who in any way may receive the proceeds of immorality are placed on the exclusive list. Any alien who may be found in a dance hall or other place where he receives money derived from immorality may be deported.

The measure provides the same penalty for assisting any woman to travel from one State or Territory into another for immoral purposes.

Odd discoveries have been made since the old-age pension law went into effect in Great Britain. In one village there are a mother and four of her children who are drawing such pensions, and two other children will be old enough to get them within a year or two. It is consoling to the British taxpayers to know that there is no probability of increases in this family.

Will 1911 find Honolulu with dirt streets in the business sections of the city and the public schools without sidewalks? In these two particulars Honolulu is belying her claim to being a modern municipality.

Zelaya has evidently taken his friend Diaz' advice to heart. Two whole days have passed without a word from him.

Los Angeles has floods and Fresno gets a snowstorm. The moral is: for a really fine climate, come to Honolulu.

Drunken babies are the results of drunken fathers.

THE AGNOSTIC'S PRAYER.

O Thou who art the life of all
That live in this Thy universe;
The Architect of its fair plan—
The Master Builder of its vast
And glorious star-strewn firmament!
We only know that Thou art good,
And wise to rule Thy wide domain;
With might to swing the circling spheres
Along their ways. The comet comes
And disappears in outer gloom—
Thy messenger to distant realms
Beyond our ken. Art Thou too great—
Too busy with the care of worlds
To heed our call and come to our
Relief, as some fond mother hastes
To help her troubled child? We know
Not; yet, when woe betides, whence comes
The answering message to our cry?
And in our joy, to whom goes out
Our thankfulness? And would we rise,
Forgiveness waits by night and day,
In crowded fane and wilderness
On hearts repentant for the sins
That mar the world. We would find Thee
And render praise and service due;
Yet not like trembling slaves, nor yet
As thrifty worshippers for gain
In that far land of jasper towers
And streets of gold and mansions bright.
We seek and pray for more than this—
The homage of the contrite heart—
A heart that feels the primal tide
Of life that sways the universe
To betterment and righteousness,
And fareth forth to share its wealth.

As slumbering waters wake to feel
The call of passing planet fair,
And follow her around the world;
So may our spirits hear Thy voice
And follow Thee throughout the world,
With hands outstretched to those who stand
With hands outstretched for help and those
Who blindly grope and bypaths dim,
Not knowing they have lost the way;
And hand in hand with them to meet
The joy and stress of this brief life,
And hand in hand to face the sleep
That men call death, to which alone
Thou mayest glad awakening bring.

RESIGNATIONS CAUSED RETURN.

(Continued from Page One.)

son I did not remain there long. My main object was to get into touch with the administration. I also appeared before the committees of the house and senate in support of the bill to amend the Organic Act, and addressed the immigration commission, which is made up of members from both the house and senate as well as of outsiders. I don't know just what are the chances for the passage of the bill, but they appear to be fairly good. So far as I know, there is no opposition among any of the members, though it is possible that congress may refuse to pass some of the amendments as they are in the original bill. That is the reason, after I had appeared before the committees and listened to the questions the members asked, that I suggested two alternate amendments in case the others could not be agreed to."

Census Handbook of Hawaii.

As a result of the census work, there is to be what will virtually be an official handbook of Hawaii, published by the census, according to another statement by the Governor. "I talked over census matters with Doctor Wiloughby," said Governor Frear, "and suggested to him that a more detailed census of the races in Hawaii be made. He at first did not think this feasible, but after I had explained the situation to him, he was inclined to agree with me. A separate volume on Hawaii may be published, which will really be a handbook of Hawaii."

Meyer May Come.

The Governor stated that next summer there may be another contingent of the naval commission visit Hawaii, and perhaps the secretary or assistant secretary of the navy. "The navy department as well as the army is planning great things in Hawaii," said the Governor, "and naturally the officials are much interested in things out here and want to see for themselves what is being done and what should be done."

"I called on the secretary of the interior, Mr. Ballinger. He is much interested in Hawaii and wants to come out and see the Islands for himself."

"I also talked over immigration matters with Commissioner of Immigration Keefe. I met Mr. Pinchot, who is a good friend of Hawaii, and also Mr. Leighton and Mr. Marshall, who were here recently and who have many good things to say of these Islands."

Carnegie Ticked.

Governor Frear stated that he called upon Andrew Carnegie at the latter's home, and afterward met the Iron King and his wife in company with President Hadley of Yale on a street car and had a talk with them. Carnegie expressed much satisfaction that the legislature had appropriated money for the upkeep of the library and that the two libraries had voted to combine. He also discussed plans for the building. These, when prepared, will be submitted to Carnegie for his approval.

The Federal Building.

While on the subject of plans the Governor stated that in New York he called upon York and Sawyer, the successful competitors for the federal building plans, and talked the matter over with them. They had not been in Hawaii and naturally were eager to learn of conditions down here and what they might expect to have to contend with. The plans submitted by them are said to be quite superior to those of the fifteen other competitors. "I looked over the plans with them," said the Governor, "and am convinced that we are going to have a very beautiful building. The plans at present are only general, but either Mr. Sawyer or Mr. Ayres, a young man in their office who had a great deal to do with the plans, will come here for details. I believe that one of them is to come here at least five times during the construction of the building."

"I also saw Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hillis, and Mr. Bailey, the private secretary of the treasurer. They are both directly interested in the federal building matter and I talked it over with them."

Chances for Refunding Bonds.

"In New York I looked into the matter of a bond issue with a view of refunding \$2,000,000 of our bonds. There is nothing to be done along that line until we know whether or not the bill for the amendment of the Organic Act is going to pass, but I wanted to look over the situation, so I would be informed in case the bill goes through. I was introduced to three of the large financial houses, and the head of one of them said he would like to float our new bonds whenever we get ready to issue them."

"Conditions are not the best just now for a bond issue. There is so much prosperity that lots of bonds are being issued and there is a great supply of good bonds to be had. Consequently the premium is rather high just now. Conditions, however, will be better, I think, later on."

The Governor stated that he visited Ellis Island in company with Dr. Cofer, formerly of Honolulu, and several others.

School Superintendency.

Asked whether or not he had yet considered the matter of the appointment of a successor to Mr. Babbitt as superintendent of public instruction, the Governor replied that he had hardly had time to think of it yet and did not know whom he would appoint. "Several names have been suggested to me today," he said, "but I have not had opportunity to pass upon the merits of any of them."

Chatted With Kuhio.

Governor Frear was inclined to be rather reticent regarding the Kuhio incident. He said he was sorry that Kuhio had been "misled," but also said he understood that the Delegate had reiterated his statements and accusations after the situation had been explained to him by Mr. Mott-Smith and after he had taken back all he said at Waialua.

"I met the Delegate in San Francisco," he said, "and had a pleasant chat with him."

The Governor said that Kuhio at that time was not well and did not expect to leave San Francisco for a day or two.

Mott-Smith for Delegate.

The Governor expressed considerable

YOU RESIDENCE WHERE YOU SLEEP.

Many Men Hesitate When Asked to Give Exact Location of Home.

The city directory man and his corps of assistants will soon be making the rounds of the city, and so will the federal census man and his aids, and the double count on Honolulu's population will soon be in full swing. The federal census man is looking for statistics to compile figures which will tell Uncle Sam just how many people reside in his vast republic. The city directory man is making his annual rounds to supply quick information as to where every man and woman lives, so that the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker may know where John Smith and Richard Brown reside so that he may deliver goods to them; so that the tax collector may know where to find the delinquent taxpayer; so that political leaders may know where to find faithful and true voters, and place them in a list for reference at the polls; that the society leaders may know where to send invitations.

The city directory man wants to know the exact place of residence, but he doesn't always get the right information. For some reason there are a number of voters who are rather shy about giving the number of the house. Some say it's because they find it cheaper to move than pay rent and they are not certain that when the directory is issued they will be found at the address given to the directory man's assistant. Others say that they have two or three residences and rather hesitate to put down in black and white just which of their residences is the one they want made public.

Occasionally a man blushes when asked where his residence is. When he asks just what is meant by residence, the directory man says, "It's where you sleep." Then more blushes. And quite often the resident requests in a shy tone that the directory man say nothing about his residence, but would it be all right just to put his place of business down after his name. Thanks.

One young man when requested for his place of residence said he lived in two or three places and finally told the directory men to chase themselves. When the directory was issued the young man's name appeared in its place, but in addition there was this line: "Information as to residence refused."

NEAR TRAGEDY IN MARITAL MIXUP.

Terrible Tangle Comes Straight in the End—On the Stage in Hilo Town.

John Brown, Elm avenue, Piekleton on the Thames. I implore you to see me at once. My husband must not know. My future happiness depends on you. I will remain at home all day waiting for you to call.

CLARA TEMPLE.

99 Curzon street, Mayfair, London.

HILO, January 3.—The question is how much trouble can you see in the foregoing telegram. How much trouble would you raise if your husband were the recipient?

No matter how you draw upon your imagination you will fall far short of the answer unless you attended the performance of Mrs. Temple's telegram given by the members of the Hilo Dramatic Club at the Gaiety theater in Hilo on New Year's Eve.

In the mixup which follows the sending of the telegram and the reading of the imprint of the same from the blotter by several interested parties, three wives almost lose their husbands, three husbands nearly separate from their wives, one betrothed pair is brought together and one butler loses his job.

Naturally this mixup can't be un-mixed and all of these tangles untangled without the introduction of some very funny situations and the members of the club are to be congratulated on the clever way in which they brought out all of the comedy contained in the lines of the piece.

Number one of the almost lost wives was played by Mrs. A. G. Curtis who made her part wonderfully natural and wore three very stunning gowns during the action of the play.

Mrs. H. B. Elliott also carried away high honors for her character work as another of the almost lost better halves. The last of the wifely trio was ably handed by Miss Miller and the restored sweetheart fell to the lot of Miss Carolyn Shipman.

All of the credit did not go to the feminine contingent for D. F. Metzger and Norman G. Campion, as two of the husbands, and George A. Cool as the brother, were ably seconded in their clever work by Mr. Cowles as the restored lover, and W. J. Stone as the third husband.

A FOLLOWER OF INFLUENZA.

An attack of influenza is often followed by a persistent cough which to many proves a great annoyance. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been extensively used and with good success for the relief and cure of this cough. Many cases have been cured after other well-known remedies had failed. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

able satisfaction at the mention of Secretary Mott-Smith as a possible candidate for Delegate to Congress. "If there is to be a change," said Governor Frear, "I can't think of any man in Hawaii who is as well fitted as Mr. Mott-Smith to represent the Territory in Washington."